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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/785,634	02/24/2004	Michael Lorne Purdy	0620	2401
7590 04/18/2007 Brij K. Agarwal Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott, LLC 44th Floor 600 Grant Street Pittsburgh, PA 15219			EXAMINER KHAN, USMAN A	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/785,634

Applicant(s)

PURDY ET AL.

Examiner

Usman Khan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2004 and 26 November 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/26/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11/26/2004 has been considered by the examiner. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97.

Note: the listed documents such as US-2002013161-A1, US-2004009789-A1, and US-2003078082-A1 should be updated to "US-20020013161-A1", "US-20040009789-A1", and US-20030078082-A1. A new IDS with the appropriate corrections should be submitted.

Claim Objection

Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: in claim 10 line 15 "." should be changed to ",". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 20 recite the limitation "cooperable". The term "cooperable" is not discussed earlier in the specification. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-13, and 16 - 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vance et al. (US patent No 6,992,699).

Regarding **claim 1**, Vance et al. teaches a compartment door (figures 2 - 3 item 44) structured to be used with a handheld electronic device of a type (figures 2 - 3 item 10 and column 1 lines 47 *et seq.* camera device such as camera phone) having a primary housing portion with a cavity formed therein and having a battery disposed on the primary housing portion and being disposed in the cavity (figure 2 – 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity), the cavity being in communication with an exterior of the primary housing portion (figure 2 – 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity, also the circuit board figures 4 and 7 item 38 controls most of the camera functions and the components such as the keypad 24, display 26, microphone 28, and speaker 30 shown in figure 2 are controlled by internal components in the cavity),

the compartment door (figures 2 - 3 item 44) comprising: a panel having an inner surface and an outer surface (figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and shown surface is inner with camera also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.*); a camera mounted to the panel and disposed substantially opposite the outer surface (figures 4 and 7 items 38 and image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.* camera on the shown surface of the circuit board); a number of attachment structures disposed on the panel (it is inherent the panel is attached to item 42 using attachments) and structured to cooperate with the handheld electronic device to mount the compartment door to the handheld electronic device to substantially enclose the cavity (figures 2 - 3 item 44 enclosing the cavity of item 42), the compartment door being structured to cooperate with the primary housing portion to together form a housing of the handheld electronic device (figures 2 - 3 item 44 enclosing the cavity of item 42 and together forming a housing of the handheld electronic device), with the inner surface of the panel facing toward the cavity (In figure 4 item 38 shown surface is inner and is enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 wherein the inner surface with the image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 of the panel is facing toward the cavity), with the camera being disposed substantially within the cavity (In figure 4 item 38 and 50 are enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.*), and with the outer surface facing away from the cavity when the compartment door is mounted to the handheld electronic device (In figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and is enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 wherein the outer surface opposite the

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image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 of the panel is facing away from the cavity when item 44 is mounted onto item 42), the compartment door being structured to be removable from the primary housing portion and from the battery disposed on the primary housing portion (figure 2 – 3 item 44; it is inherent that: the compartment door can be removed to access the battery of the device and there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity).

Regarding **claim 2**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the panel is structured such that the outer surface thereof is disposed substantially flush with an exterior surface of the primary housing portion adjacent the cavity when the compartment door is mounted to the handheld electronic device (In figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and is enclosed in figures 2 – 3 item 42 wherein the outer surface will be aligned to the outer surface of the handheld electronic device).

Regarding **claim 4**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the compartment door is a battery compartment door and is structured to additionally enclose a battery of the handheld electronic device within the cavity (figure 2 – 3 item 44; it is inherent that: the compartment door can be removed to access the battery of

the device and there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity).

Regarding **claim 7**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the panel includes a support disposed on the inner surface (figure 4 item 67), the support including a printed circuit board (figure 4 items 67 and 38), with the camera being disposed on the printed circuit board (figure 4 items image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 and 38), and with the printed circuit board including a number of first electrical contacts structured to be electrically engaged with corresponding second electrical contacts on the handheld electrical device for powering the camera and for transferring data from the camera to the handheld electronic device (figure 4 items 82 and 84; also, column 4 lines 15 *et seq.* it is inherent that there are first electrical contacts structured to be electrically engaged with corresponding second electrical contacts on the handheld electrical device for viewing a image captured in the image sensor 32 to the display 26).

Regarding **claim 8**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 7, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the support further includes a bracket disposed on the inner surface of the panel, with the printed circuit board being disposed on the bracket (figures 4 and 7 items 67, 38 and 90).

Regarding **claim 9**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 7, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches the panel includes an end, and wherein the support is disposed substantially at the end of the panel (figure 4 items 67 and 38).

Regarding **claim 10**, Vance et al. teaches a handheld electronic device (figures 2 - 3 item 10 and column 1 lines 47 *et seq.* camera device such as camera phone) comprising: a housing (figure 2 - 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity); the housing having a compartment door (figures 2 - 3 item 44) and a primary housing portion having an exterior and a cavity formed therein (figure 2 - 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components), the cavity being in communication with the exterior of the primary housing portion figure 2 - 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity, also the circuit board figures 4 and 7 item 38 controls most of the camera functions and the components such as the keypad 24, display 26, microphone 28, and speaker 30 shown in figure 2 are controlled by internal components in the cavity); a battery disposed on the primary housing portion and being disposed in the cavity (figure 2 - 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal

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battery which is located in the cavity); the compartment door having a panel and a camera (figures 4 and 7 items 38 and image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.* camera on the shown surface of the circuit board); the panel having an inner surface and an outer surface (figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and shown surface is inner with camera also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.*); the camera being mounted to the panel and disposed substantially opposite the outer surface (figures 4 and 7 items 38 and image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.* camera on the shown surface of the circuit board); the compartment door being mounted to the primary housing portion and substantially enclosing the cavity (figures 2 - 3 item 44 enclosing the cavity of item 42), the inner surface of the panel facing toward the cavity (In figure 4 item 38 shown surface is inner and is enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 wherein the inner surface with the image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 of the panel is facing toward the cavity), the camera being disposed substantially within the cavity (In figure 4 item 38 and 50 are enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 also column 3 lines 26 *et seq.* and column 5 lines 5 *et seq.*), and the outer surface facing away from the cavity (In figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and is enclosed in figures 2 - 3 item 42 wherein the outer surface opposite the image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 of the panel is facing away from the cavity when item 44 is mounted onto item 42); and the compartment door being removable from the primary housing portion and from the battery disposed on the primary housing portion (figure 2 - 3 item 44; it is inherent that:

the compartment door can be removed to access the battery of the device and there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity).

Regarding **claim 11**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 10, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the exterior of the primary housing portion includes an exterior surface (figures 2 – 3 item 42), the outer surface of the panel being disposed substantially flush with the exterior surface of the primary housing portion adjacent the cavity. (In figure 4 item 38 bottom not shown is outer and is enclosed in figures 2 – 3 item 42 wherein the outer surface will be aligned to the outer surface of the handheld electronic device).

Regarding **claim 12**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 11, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that an overall form factor of the primary housing portion ignoring the cavity is substantially unaltered by the compartment door being mounted to the primary housing portion (figure 2 - 3 items 42 and 44).

Regarding **claim 13**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 10, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the battery is disposed in the cavity, and wherein the compartment door is a battery compartment door that encloses the battery within the cavity (figure 2 – 3 item 44; it is

inherent that: the compartment door can be removed to access the battery of the device and there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity).

Regarding **claim 16**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 10, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the panel includes a support disposed on the inner surface (figure 4 item 67), the support including a printed circuit board (figure 4 items 67 and 38), with the camera being disposed on the printed circuit board (figure 4 items image sensor 32, image processor 34, and optical system 50 and 38), and with the printed circuit board including a number of first electrical contacts, the primary housing portion including a number of corresponding second electrical contacts, the first electrical contacts and the second electrical contacts being electrically connected together for transferring power to the camera and for transferring data from the camera (figure 4 items 82 and 84; also, column 4 lines 15 *et seq.* it is inherent that there are first electrical contacts structured to be electrically engaged with corresponding second electrical contacts on the handheld electrical device for viewing a image captured in the image sensor 32 to the display 26).

Regarding **claim 17**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 16, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches that the support further includes a bracket disposed on the inner surface of the panel,

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with the printed circuit board being disposed on the bracket (figures 4 and 7 items 67, 38 and 90).

Regarding **claim 18**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 16, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches the panel includes an end, and wherein the support is disposed substantially at the end of the panel (figure 4 items 67 and 38).

Regarding **claim 19**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 18, Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Vance et al. teaches the battery includes an end, and wherein the support is disposed within the cavity substantially between the primary housing portion and the cad of the battery (figures 2 - 3 item 42 it is inherent that there will be a cavity in the portion 42 for the internal components and that the camera will be powered by a internal battery which is located in the cavity and the battery will be held by a support between the primary housing portion and the cad of the battery).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vance et al. (US patent No 6,992,699) in further view of Hukill et al. (US patent No. 6,660,427).

Regarding **claim 3**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1 Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Vance et al. teaches that the panel includes a first end and a second end (figure 4 item 38 any two ends of the circuit board).

However, Vance et al. fails to teach that the attachment structures include a movable latch and at least a first substantially stationary tang, the movable latch being disposed generally at the first end, and the at least a first substantially stationary tang being disposed generally at the second end. Hukill et al., on the other hand teaches that the attachment structures include a movable latch and at least a first substantially stationary tang, the movable latch being disposed generally at the first end, and the at least a first substantially stationary tang being disposed generally at the second end.

More specifically, Hukill et al. teaches that the attachment structures include a movable latch and at least a first substantially stationary tang, the movable latch being disposed generally at the first end, and the at least a first substantially stationary tang being disposed generally at the second end (figures 1 – 2 movable latch 70 and first substantially stationary tang at other end).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Hukill et al. with the teachings of Vance et al. because in column 2 lines 28 – 37 Hukill et al. teaches that

using such arrangement will prevent a user from inadvertently detaching a latch body portion from the latching assembly; this prevents the user from damaging components.

Regarding **claim 20**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 10 Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Vance et al. teaches that the panel includes a first end and a second end (figure 4 item 38 any two ends of the circuit board).

However, Vance et al. fails to teach that the compartment door includes a number of attachment structures that are disposed on the panel and are cooperable with the primary housing portion to removably mount the compartment door to the primary housing portion, the attachment structures including a movable latch disposed generally at the first end of the panel and at least a first substantially stationary tang disposed generally at the second end of the panel. Hukill et al., on the other hand teaches that the compartment door includes a number of attachment structures that are disposed on the panel and are cooperable with the primary housing portion to removably mount the compartment door to the primary housing portion, the attachment structures including a movable latch disposed generally at the first end of the panel and at least a first substantially stationary tang disposed generally at the second end of the panel.

More specifically, Hukill et al. teaches that the compartment door includes a number of attachment structures that are disposed on the panel and are cooperable with the primary housing portion to removably mount the compartment door to the

primary housing portion, the attachment structures including a movable latch disposed generally at the first end of the panel and at least a first substantially stationary tang disposed generally at the second end of the panel (figures 1 – 2 movable latch 70 and first substantially stationary tang at other end).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Hukill et al. with the teachings of Vance et al. because in column 2 lines 28 – 37 Hukill et al. teaches that using such arrangement will prevent a user from inadvertently detaching a latch body portion from the latching assembly; this prevents the user from damaging components.

Claims 5 – 6 and 14 - 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vance et al. (US patent No 6,992,699) in further view of Davenport (US patent No. 6,616,277).

Regarding **claim 5**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1 Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Vance et al. teaches that the camera includes a body (figure 2 – 3 items 42 and 44) and a lens (In figure 4 item 50), the lens being disposed on the body (figure 2 – 3 items 46 and 48).

However, Vance et al. fails to teach that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens. Davenport, on the other hand teaches that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens.

More specifically, Davenport teaches that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens (figure 2 items 24 and 26).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davenport with the teachings of Vance et al. to get a illumination method to take images in darkened places.

Regarding **claim 6**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 5 Vance et al. in further view of Davenport teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Davenport teaches that the flash apparatus includes a pair of LEDs (figure 2 item 18), with the lens being disposed generally between the LEDs (figure 2 item 18 and 26).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davenport with the teachings of Vance et al. to get a illumination method to take images in darkened places.

Regarding **claim 14**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 10 Vance et al. teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Vance et al. teaches that the camera includes a body (figure 2 – 3 items 42 and 44) and a lens (In figure 4 item 50), the lens being disposed on the body (figure 2 – 3 items 46 and 48).

However, Vance et al. fails to teach that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens.

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Davenport, on the other hand teaches that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens.

More specifically, Davenport teaches that the camera includes a flash apparatus and the flash apparatus having at least a first light source disposed adjacent the lens (figure 2 items 24 and 26).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davenport with the teachings of Vance et al. to get a illumination method to take images in darkened places.

Regarding **claim 15**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 14 Vance et al. in further view of Davenport teaches all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally Davenport teaches that the flash apparatus includes a pair of LEDs (figure 2 item 18), with the lens being disposed generally between the LEDs (figure 2 item 18 and 26).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davenport with the teachings of Vance et al. to get a illumination method to take images in darkened places.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Fulcher et al. (US patent No. 6,505,774) Teaches a photo light camera with a cavity and compartment door.

Mockridge et al. (US patent No. 6,876,543) teaches a camera-phone with a cavity and compartment door.

Kottke et al. (US patent No. 5,869,204) teaches a latch system for a camera compartment door.

Mo (US patent No. 5,634,675) teaches a latch system for a battery compartment door.

Emme (US PgPub 2003/0122957) teaches a camera-phone with a cavity and compartment door.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Usman Khan whose telephone number is (571) 270-1131. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thru 6:45-4:15; Fri 6:45-3:15 or Alt. Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Usman Khan
04/13/2007
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2622



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER